

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of cop-
per for week ending
March 28-31.08.

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER.

ARIZONA - General-
ly fair; not much
change in temperature

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1917.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WAR DECLARED

HOUSE, 373 TO 50, GRANTS PRESIDENT FULL POWERS

WAR ORDERS FLASHED TO U. S. NAVY AT SEA; WILSON FIXES SIGNATURE TODAY

WASHINGTON, April 6.--The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany already passed by the Senate, passed the House shortly after 3 o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50. President Wilson will sign the resolution as soon as Vice President Marshall has attached his signature in the Senate. It formally accepts a state of belligerency forced by German aggressiveness and authorizes and directs the President to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination.

Mexican Hordes Reported Marching Upon U. S. Border

DEFACTOS AND BANDITS OF 3 STATES SIGHTED MOVING TOWARD JUAREZ

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 5.--The war departments comprehensive border reports show no indication of a general northward movement of Mexican troops, and officials have no fear of an attack or invasion. Recent investigations have shown, army officers say, that the Mexicans in that section are too poorly organized and equipped to do serious damage.

EL PASO, April 5.--Defacto troops in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua have begun a general movement toward the American border, according to highly reliable information received here tonight. The movement in these three border states has been officially reported to Washington and is being watched closely.

In Chihuahua a troop movement is being made in a northwesterly direction by General Murguia's troops, the reason given by Carranza officials being that it is an offensive campaign against Villa.

EL PASO, April 5.--Reports have also been received here that Francisco Villa's forces were much closer to the border than had been thought. A Villa courier arrived today from the field with information for Villa partisans here. He crossed the border near Marfa, Texas, east of El Paso, and expected to start late tonight on his return to rejoin his command. He refused to reveal the location of the main Villa command. He denied, however, that any Germans were with Villa. Juarez was said to be Villa's objective.

FIRING AT JUAREZ ALARMS EL PASO

EL PASO, April 5.--The street cars were taken off on the Juarez run tonight following a sharp firing of a few minutes on the Mexican side of the border. The military headquarters stated that the firing was due to a false alarm. But the firing coupled with reports of a northward movement by Villa, caused some apprehension on the American side of the line.

Another U. S. Ship Sunk; Crew Saved

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 5.--Sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missouri which left Genoa, April 4, with thirty-two Americans among her crew or fifty-three was reported to the state department today by Consul General Wilbur at Genoa. The crew was saved.

HUGE PATRIOTIC PARADE TO BE HELD SUNDAY

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

TO ALL LOYAL AMERICANS
IN THE WARREN DISTRICT:
WHEREAS: Governor Thomas
E. Campbell has proclaimed Sun-
day, April 8, as Loyalty Day in
Arizona and has urged all loyal
residents of the state to show, in
every manner possible, their loy-
alty to the nation and their al-
legiance to the flag on that day.
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jacob
Erickson, as mayor of the City of
Bisbee, do hereby request every
citizen of the Warren District to
participate in the patriotic parade
which will be held in the Warren
District on Loyalty Day, Sunday,
and to assist in every other man-
ner in making the day one filled
with the spirit of true American-
ism.
(Signed) JACOB ERICKSON,
Mayor of Bisbee.

Tentative plans for what will probably prove the greatest patriotic parade ever staged in southern Arizona were formulated yesterday afternoon at a meeting of prominent citizens held in the office of R. Allen Lewis in the Copper Queen hotel building. Although all details were left in the hands of an executive committee, which will appoint sub-committees today, the views expressed by every one present indicated that the entire Warren District would turn out en masse for the occasion.

The parade, at first intended as only a local affair, has aroused so much interest that it was decided yesterday afternoon to have it include the entire district. It was voted to extend invitations to Dowell, Warren, Don Luis and South Bisbee to be represented in the parade. In order to do this there will be two separate lines of marchers. One division representing Johnson addition, Lowell, Warren, Don Luis and South Bisbee, will form at Lowell at one o'clock Sunday afternoon. (Continued on Page Five.)

\$3,502,517,000 ASKED AT ONCE FROM CONGRESS TO FINANCE WAR ONE YEAR

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 5.--Congress was asked today to provide immediately \$3,502,517,000 to finance the war for one year, approximately as follows:

For the war department, \$2,952,537,933.
For increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the marine corps to 30,000 men, \$175,855,762.

For other necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, at the discretion of the President, \$292,538,790, and,

For the coast guard, so that it may bring to a high state of efficiency its transport system of coastal communication, \$600,000.
A bond issue, including taxation, including higher taxes on estates, incomes, whiskey, beer, tobacco and new methods of taxation probably will be resorted to to raise the huge amount.

RESERVE BANKS IN FINE SHAPE

Unofficial statements to the federal reserve board are that the banks of the federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000,000 of war bonds at once at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent. Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that he thought the government would have no difficulty in raising the necessary finances, but declined to indicate the probable methods that would be adopted.

Treasury department experts are assembling a mass of data for consideration of the president and members of congress. Leaders in the house and senate conferred with Secretary McAdoo during the day with reference to proposed increases and new taxation and a call was issued for a meeting tomorrow of the house appropriations committee.

Doesn't Include Loans

The estimates calling for the appropriation of money for carrying on the war were couched in general terms. The great total does not include possible loans to the allies, part of the administration's program as outlined in the President's address and demands

upon the country finances will be increased to whatever amount it is decided to place at the disposal of the allied governments.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee intimated that short term notes might be issued to a limited extent.

Incomes to be Taxed

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking minority member of the ways and means committee which will have the final say in drafting the war revenue bill before its presentation to the house, declared tonight that the income tax probably would be amended so as to furnish the government with greatly increased revenues during the war.

Without roll calls the house rejected all amendments, including proposals to prohibit the sending of any troops over seas without Congressional authority.

DISSENTERS OVERWHELMED.

Passage of the resolution followed 17 hours of debate. There was no attempt to filibuster but the pacifists groups under the leadership of Democratic Leader Kitchin prolonged the discussion with impassioned speeches, declaring their conscience would not permit them to support the President's recommendation that a state of war be declared.

MISS RANKIN OVERCOME

Miss Rankin of Montana, the only woman member of Congress, sat through the first roll call with bowed head, failing to answer to her name, twice called by the clerk.

On the second roll call she arose and said in a solemn voice, "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war." For a moment then she remained silent standing, supporting herself against her desk and as cries of "Vote! Vote!" came from several parts of the house she sank back into her seat without voting audibly. She was recorded in the negative.

HERE'S FIFTY OPPOSED.

The fifty who stood against the resolution were: Almond, Britten, Bacon, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, Connolly of Kansas, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Esch, Frear, Fuller of Illinois, Haugen, Hayes, Hennessey, Hilliard, Hull of Iowa, Igoc, Johnson of South Dakota, Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, Lafollette, Little, London, Lundsden, McLemore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Rodenburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Vandyke, Voigt, Wheeler, Woods of Iowa.

HOUSE RINGS WITH CHEERS

Cheers greeted the announcement of the result. A few minutes later Speaker Clark signed the resolution and the house adjourned to meet again Monday and take up the administration's recommendations for war legislation.

(Continued on Page 2)

Plans Announced for Army of 2,000,000

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 5.--How the government plans to raise a war army of a million men within a year and two million within two years was disclosed upon the passage of the war resolution by the house.

A bill prepared by the general staff and approved by the President for submission to congress provides for the immediate filling up of the regular army and national guard to war strength of more than 800,000 by draft unless enough volunteers enlist quickly and for bringing into the service by late summer of the first 500,000 of the new force of young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years to be called to the colors by selective conscription.

100,000 Trainers
In drafting its program the staff recognized the fact that the United States must start at the beginning and train first an army of 100,000 officers and non-commissioned officers to undertake the training of the thousands of youths who will enter the service with no notion of military duty or life. Expansion of the present regular army to its full war strength of 287,000 enlisted men and 11,700 officers, means many new regiments of all arms to be created by dividing existing regiments and filling each to half war strength with volunteers or conscription.

Militia in Regulars

The national guard regiments all of which can be called into the federal Register 19 to 25
Simultaneously the registration of all males between the ages of 19 and 25 will be carried out with federal, state and municipal authorities cooperating. In August or early in September, the first 500,000 of this new army, composed exclusively of young men, summoned to the colors under the principle of universal military service, with the support behind of the nation in civil life assembled, would be assembled for training. From the regulars and national guard regiments would be drawn 100,000 specially selected officers and non-commissioned officers who would be (Continued on Page Four)

Richest Nation Enters War With Surprising Strength

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 5.--Actual and potential resources, which, all told probably never have been equalled by any other nation in the history of the world, are brought into the great war under the American flag.

Into the balance against Germany are thrown a navy in strength and efficiency among the foremost afloat; an army comparatively small but highly efficient, backed by a citizenship of upwards of 20,000,000 capable of military duty; industrial resources incomparably the greatest in the world, already mobilized for public service; and the moral force of more than 100,000,000 Americans awakened to their country's peril and united behind their President with a patriotic fervor re-

incarnating the spirit of '76.

SECURITY ASSURED
Although much remains to be done, officials believe the nation's destinies are secure now, no matter how stubborn or prolonged may be the pressure, of German militarism, or how wide the scope of German intrigue. The slowly maturing preparedness sentiment has borne fruit in military, naval and industrial preparations which already have put the United States on a defense basis not even hoped for two years ago.

NAVY IN FINE SHAPE

The navy, always the first line of defense, has cleared its decks of antiquated incumbrances, has added new units modernized, to meet the German tactics and the co-operation of ship

and material makers is hurrying to completion other mighty fighting craft that will be the last word in power and efficiency.

NAVY RECRUITS MANY

Authorized but 10 days ago to recruit to the full war strength of 87,000 men, the navy already has almost attained the total. A newly organized coast patrol of submarine chasers is on duty and hundreds of small craft to augment it are under construction.

ARMY PLANS ON WAY

Army preparations are less complete because of the uncertainty over what congress will authorize. The regulars, numbering nearly 120,000 and trained and equipped in a way which their officers believe makes it equal unit for unit the boasted efficiency of

Germany's army. A national guard 150,000 strong and hardened by months of service at the border already has many units in active service for police duty throughout the country and can be fully mobilized on short notice. Without additional authorization by congress the regulars and guardsmen could be recruited to a combined strength of 700,000. Detailed plans for whatever larger army may be authorized have been prepared and great quantities of equipment purchased.

Industrial preparations have produced a great, compact scheme of national resources with almost unlimited possibilities. The council of national defense, in daily conferences with the nation's leading financial committee

has not only worked out definite industrial mobilization plans; but has secured the endorsement and pledges of the men which can put it into effect at a moment's notice, bringing to the military arms of the service the full resources of the nation.

For military reasons only a small part of the detail of these preparations has been made public. It is known, however, that for many months the government has strained every resource to make ready. It is apparent that Germany again has misjudged if she thought to find the United States hopelessly unprepared.

The navy, in order to complete in record time the enormous building (Continued on Page Seven)